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DEF DOC # 720

Translated by  
Defense Language Branch

Premier WAKATSUKI's speech (delivered at AKITA) which appeared in the Tuesday July 21 (1931) issue of the KYOTO HINODE SHIMBUN

Gentlemen:

The event which has recently created a great repercussion in the political and economic circles of the world is the U.S. President's draft plan for an international moratorium.

As you know it is indisputable that, in recent years, due to the sever depression of the world at large, the German finance has fallen into grave difficulties and as a consequence the situation of the European nations has resulted in a lack of stability which is striking.

On the other hand, as a result of the world war, European nations owe vast amounts of debts to each other, in particular, to America, and the movement of gold to meet these debts is one of the causes which have aggravated the present depression.

At this juncture the President of the U.S. has been led to propose a suggestion that all nations may uniformly grant to Germany a year of grace in the collection of all reparations and other debts. His suggestion is construed as having the double purpose of saving the crisis of the German finance and alleviating the world depression.

In consideration of the general situation, we consider President Hoover's plan as a timely proposal and although our country owes no debts to the U.S. Government, we are willing to cooperate for the materialization of the said proposal.

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(Portion omitted)

As to our diplomatic policy toward China, we, either in the capacity of the government or in the name of the MINSEI-TO (Democratic Party), have, up to the present, revealed our views over and over again. It is true that the general public is eagerly demanding a speedy solution of the Manchurian Mongolian problem, but we have already unofficially decided on a fundamental policy relating to this problem and issued statements thereon; so we do not think there is any policy to be established afresh.

Our country has already acquired in the Manchurian-Mongolian region the rights and interests which are solidly related to our national existence, and regarding this matter, the history of the past several decades has already given a strong conviction to the whole of our nation. We make it our basic principle that Japan and China should refrain from encroaching upon or undermining each other, so that both countries may enjoy their own existence and prosperity side by side.

It is a well known fact that we have made incessant sincere efforts for the realization of the above explained policy. If the two countries mutually recognize and guarantee the afore-mentioned fundamental principle as the rule of their actions, the problems between Japan and China will necessarily find their own solution.

(Portion omitted)

If however, there is anything unreasonable in the measures taken by China, it is only just that we should diplomatically leave no stones unturned to rectify it. But in order to safeguard the existence of our country, we may some times have to take decisive measures at any cost.

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(Portion omitted)

Moreover, in Manchuria several cases have occurred recently in respect to the treatment of the Japanese and Koreans by the Chinese Government officials and at present negotiations are under way between the authorities of the two countries.

(The Rest omitted)

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## Certificate of Authenticity

I, who occupy the post of Chief Librarian of the TOKYO Imperial University, hereby certify that the article which appeared in the July 21 (1931) Issue of the KYOTO HINODE Newspaper, hereto attached, written in Japanese, consisting of 4 pages is an exact excerpt from the said newspaper which was bought at TOKYO in 1933 and has been thenceforth in the custody of our Library.

Certified at Tokyo

on this 20th day of January, 1947

TAKAGI Yasaka (seal)

Chief Librarian  
TOKYO Imperial University

I hereby certify that the above signature and seal were affixed in the presence of the witness.

At the same place

on the same date

Witness: NAKATANI Makoto (seal)

Translation Certificate

I, SaSAgawa Tomoji, of the Defense, hereby certify that the attached translation of Premier Wakatsuki's Speech appeared on Kyoto Hinode Shinbun & Affidavit of Ishiwara Kanji are to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

T. Sasagawa

Tokyo, Japan

Date 6/3/47.

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ERRATA SHEET

Def Doc No. 720

Page 2, Line 12.

After "of our nation" insert

I believe the fair and well-informed people of the world will aptly recognize that Japan cannot give up her rights and interests of this nature at this juncture, no matter whatever the requests she may have to face. Of course we can assure you that we do not take this standpoint upon such anachronic ideology as imperialism or aggressionism.



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昭和六年七月二十一日 火曜日

## 京都日出新

## 田中於ケル若槻首相演説

最近世界の政局竝に財局の至大の反響をあたへたる出来事は、アメリカ大統領の國際的モラトリアム案であります。

御承知の通り、近年世界全般の大不景氣によつて、ドイツの財政はいよいよ是迄ニ及び、之がため歐洲の諸國の事柄は著しく安定を決くに至つたことは争はれませぬ。

他の一面に於て世界大戰の結果、歐洲の諸國は相互間に又特にアメリカに對して、各額の債務を負擔してゐるのであります。その償還履行の爲の金の異動が又今日の不景氣を深刻ならしめた一原因であります。

この時に當つてアメリカ大統領は若し各國一率にドイツに對する賠償債權並に債務全部の取立を一ツ年間猶豫するといふ趣旨を提議するに至つたのであります。

その目的は一はドイツ財政の危機を救ひ、一は世界不景氣を緩和するにあ

るものと解せられます。

我々は大局の情勢に顧みフーヴァ大統領の提案が便宜に適することを認め我國自らアメリカ政府との關係に於て、何等の債務を負担せざるにかゝはらば、本案に對して欣然その成立に助力せんとするものであります。

### 中 略

我對支外交の方針について政府としても又民政黨としても今日迄幾回もなく意見を發表したことがあります。世間には遠かに滿蒙問題に關する聲あることを聞きますが、我々は疾にその根本方針を内定し聲明文し居るのであります。今更新たに確立すべき方針があることは認めませぬ。

我國は滿蒙地方に於て、既に我國民的生存を鞏固なる關係ある權利利益を享有するものであります。過去數十年間の歴史はすでに我國民全体の間に関する一の固き信念を與へてをります。此際例へ如何なる要求が出ましても、我國としてはかゝる性質の權利、利益を放棄し得られないことは公平なる識者間に認めらるゝところであること信じます。勿論我々の立場は毛頭帝國主義や侵略政策といふが如き時代錯誤の思想に



もごくものではありません。我々は日又兩國互に相侵さず相陥入れず  
双方併行して生存繁榮を完ふすることを基礎的主義とするものでありま  
す。

我々がこの方針の實行に向つて所へど誠實に努力し來つた事は今や天下  
の公知の事實であります。

以上の基礎的主義を兩國相互に承認し、保障してあらゆる行動の規律を  
之に求めますならば、日支間の問題は必ず適當なる解決の途を講じ得ら  
れなければなりません。

#### 中 略

併しながら支那の處置に不法不當なるものがありまするならば、飽迄も  
之が矯正のために外交手段を盡すことは當然でありますが我國家の生存  
を防衛せんが爲には如何なる犠牲をも顧みず毅然として應起せねばなら  
ぬこともあります。

#### 中 略

なほ最近滿洲地方に於いて、支那官憲の日本人並に朝鮮人に對する待遇

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の同題が数件発生し、目下、兩國官憲の間に交渉中でありす。  
以下省略

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## 文書ノ出所ニ關スル證明書

本書ニ添付セル日本語ニテ書カレタル四頁ヨリ成ル昭和六年七月二十一日附京都日出新聞記事ハ一九三三年東京ニ於テ購入シ爾來（本館）ニ於テ藏置セル同紙ノ正確ナル拔萃ナルヲトテ證明ス

昭和二十二年一月二十日

於 東京

東京帝國大學附屬圖書館長 高木ハ尺

右署名捺印ハ自分ノ面前ニ於テ爲サレタルモノナルヲトテ證明ス

同日 於 同所

立會人 中 谷 誠



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DEF DOC # 726

Statement of the Japanese Government made at Geneva  
Concerning the Resolution of the League of Nations  
Blaming the Air Raid (September 30th, 1937)

The Advisory Committee of the League of Nations, on the basis of press reports having ulterior motives and one-sided Chinese propaganda exaggerating these reports to gain public sympathy, made a resolution blaming that our air units bombed defenceless cities and the General Assembly of the League passed the resolution on the 28th. Although the attitude of the League of Nations which solemnly makes a resolution on such a basis like this is hard to understand, the true state of affairs shall be made known widely on this occasion.

The object of an attack by the air units of the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy are strictly restricted to those which, when damaged or destroyed, would considerably deteriorate the military power of the enemy. Even in a case of attacking a defended city, we have never yet bombed the city itself, and have exercised the utmost care to attack only the military targets in the city with accurate sighting. The actual result of these attacks proves that the excellent skill and discipline of our air units have left nothing to be desired in accomplishing the above mentioned object. Speaking from the viewpoint whether a city is defended or not, the Nanking and Canton are those most strongly defended, yet what we had attacked in these two cities were nothing but the military



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establishments inside of both cities. We shall keep on observing the same principle and practice in the future.

But, depending on circumstances, we cannot guarantee the non-combatant in the vicinity of these military establishments free from danger. It was indeed for the purpose of keeping such danger to the minimum that an advance notice of bombing was issued on 20th of September. Even after the announcement was made, the determination of above mentioned objects and precise aiming were most strictly observed.

Moreover, our army was extremely moderate in selecting the objects of an attack, and that is the reason why when it was obvious that the Chinese army is prepared to fight by setting up on purpose important military establishments close to the objects for special protection, the commander of our air units was so careful as to give the following orders each time before our aeroplanes went into action. "Even though a military object is sighted, you shall not attack it, if you think that great damage would be caused to other objects by the attack of it." Thus, there has been not a few examples of our aeroplanes which went out for the purpose of bombing but returned to their bases with full load of bomb-shells, for they failed to discover the objects they had expected to find in the manner as above described.

Because of the principle above mentioned, our army has suffered great disadvantage from the standpoint of operations as well as large increase in the number of victims which could have ordinarily been avoided. The fact that the destruction of the

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